AN AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN CANADA

BY

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MEMBER OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION WHICH VISITED THE DOMINION IN 1908

Being a Lecture delivered in Dumfries on 16th December, 1908, at a Meeting presided over by A. H. Johnson-Douglas, Esq., Convener of the County of Dumfries

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IMPORTANT

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September, although female domestic servants may emigrate during any part of the year.

AN AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN CANADA.

A FOREWORD.

At the invitation of the Canadian Government "The Scottish Agricultural Commission" visited Canada in the autumn of 1908. The Commission consisted of twenty-two members largely drawn from the Scottish Agricultural Commission to Denmark, 1904, and the Scottish Agricultural Commission to Ireland, 1906, and were all either experienced practical farmers or those interested in agricultural education and development.

The names and addresses of those composing the Commission were:—

G. L. Aitken, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire (farmer of 900 acres).

Wm. Barber, M.A., J.P., Tererran, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire (farmer of 5,000 acres).

Wm. Bruce, B.Sc., College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, (Director of Scottish Chamber of Agriculture).

J. M. H. Dobbie, Campend, Dalkeith, Midlothian, (farmer of 580 acres.)

Jas. Dunlop, Hallhouse, Kilmarnock (Director of Scottish Chamber of Agriculture).

G. A. Ferguson, J.P., Surradale, Elgin (farmer of 520 acres).

I. A. Forsyth, Ballintraid, Delny, Ross-shire (farmer of 375 acres).

R. Shirra Gibb, M.D., C.M., J.P. (farmer of 1,900 acres).

R. B. Greig, F.R.S.A., Marischal College, Aberdeen (Farm Manager at Carievale, Sask., Canada, during 1893-1894).

W. Henderson, J.P., Lawton, Coupar-Angus (farmer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle).

J. M. Hodge, Blairgowrie, Perthshire (farmer and land agent).

H. Hope, J. P., President Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, (farmer of 700 acres).

Jas. Johnstone, J.P., Alloway Cottage, Ayr (Governor of the West of Scotland Agricultural College).

Jas. Keith, Pitmedden, Undy, Aberdeenshire (farmer of 600 acres).

A. Macintosh, J.P., Uig, Portree, Skye (Land Manager for the Congested Districts Commissioners of Scotland).

T. C. Martin, LL.D., J.P. (Editor of the Dundee "Advertiser").

E. A. Morrison, M.A., Bonnytown, Strathvithie, Fife (farmer of 650 acres).

A. M. Prain, J.P., Inchture, Perthshire (farmer on large scale in Perthshire).

Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart, D.S.O. (owner of 6,000 acres in Caithnesshire).

J. Speir, Newton, near Glasgow (farmer of 400 acres).

D. A. Spence, V.D., Dunninald Mains, Montrose (farmer of 800 acres).

R. P. Wright, F.R.S.E., The West of Scotland Agricultural College, 6 Blythwood Square, Glasgow (Fellow of the Highland and Agricultural Society).

THE TOUR.

The party left Liverpool by the "Empress of Ireland" on August 7th, and arrived at Rimouski on August 13th. After disembarking they proceeded by special train to Point du Chene, New Brunswick, and crossed over by a Government boat to Prince Edward Island. Until August 22nd the time of the Commission was spent in visiting the agricultural districts of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The next thirteen days were spent in the Province of Ontario, the party reaching Winnipeg on September 5th. The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were then traversed until September 13th, when the Commission entered British Columbia, the most westerly Province of the Dominion.

From the 13th until the 18th of September was spent in British Columbia, and from the 19th until the 28th in the Prairie Provinces, when the party left for Quebec, sailing for Liverpool on October 2nd, by the ss. "Empress of Britain."

Throughout the entire trip the farmers of each locality met the Commission and conducted them around their district. Opinions were exchanged and much useful information derived by the Canadian farmers as to the most up-to-date methods of agriculture. About ten thousand miles were covered by railway journey, a short distance by boats, and hundreds of miles by automobiles and carriages.

Probably never in the history of the Dominion has a party seen the country so thoroughly in so short a time, and as a result of the journey there are twenty-two prominent residents of Scotland in a position to give accurate and reliable information regarding Canada.

MR. BARBER.

Mr. William Barber, who delivered the following lecture, is a well-known farmer of about 5,000 acres in Dumfriesshire. He takes a deep interest in all agricultural agencies and administrative bodies of the country. Mr. Barber is a graduate in Arts of Glasgow University, Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, Governor of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Member of the Dumfriesshire County Council, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Chairman of Thornhill District Committee, Member of Dumfries County Education Committee, President of Dumfriesshire Liberal Association, and Member of the Extra-Parliamentary Panel under the Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899.

Mr. Barber's lecture is herewith printed as delivered:—

AN AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN CANADA.

An Agricultural Country.

Our visit to Canada was necessarily hurried, but the Canadian Government made the arrangements so efficiently that we saw a great deal of the country, probably more than most Canadians have seen or ever will see. Canada has many climates, many classes of soil, many varying conditions under which men have to live and work. It is, however, in the main an agricultural country, and the farming interest will probably be the most important for many years to come. At the same time, the mines—coal, nickel, mica, iron, lead, silver, gold—are of very great value—£14,000,000 in 1905—and these, with the extensive fishings, afford employment for not a few.

Canadian Farming.

Naturally it was with farming in its various aspects that we chiefly concerned ourselves, and our note books are full of the records of visits, not only to typical holdings, but also to butter and cheese factories, to packing houses, sugar factories, and many other such like institutions, which show how alive the men of the country are to its development. The eastern provinces of the Dominion have been settled for some generations, and there is, especially in Quebec, a considerable French element in the population, in fact the city of Quebec is said to be almost as French as Paris. Some of my friends considered that the farming to be seen in

these eastern or maritime provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as also in Quebec—was not very enlightened, to put it mildly. For my part, I am not disposed to be critical. These were the first districts we saw, and perhaps we expected too much, and after all the kind of farms and style of farming were new, at least to me. As at home, there are farmers good, bad and indifferent, and probably the cleanest farm we saw in all our travels was in the district of New Brunswick where high-class farming was not the rule.

The Westward Trend.

The eastern provinces are suffering from the westward trend, which is felt there more than here. One boat the week before we visited Prince Edward Island carried away no fewer than 1,100 people from that small community who were going to the west for harvesting—the great majority of them never to return. Those left at home seemed not a little disheartened, and many were the inquiries addressed to us as to whether we wanted a good farm, and if we did not for ourselves we were to be sure to remember the place when we were consulted by those who did.

Nova Scotia Apples.

In Nova Scotia, the most easterly part of the mainland, apple growing seemed to us the most prominent industry. We shall never forget the scenes presented by many of the orchards through which we passed. The great majority of these orchards are cultivated and tended with the greatest intelligence and care. Not only are the trees pruned and sprayed, poor bearers rooted out, and trees of the most approved strains planted, but the whole soil of the orchard is cultivated. The apple trees stand 30 to 32 feet apart each way, and are planted in straight lines. This allows ploughing and disc harrowing between the rows. Each season a green crop of some kind is sown—clover, buckwheat, rape, or lucerne—and then it is ploughed in, affording a splendid supply of nitrogen to the soil. The orchards of Nova Scotia are of all different sizes, but 40 to 50 acres seemed to be common. When it is remembered that there are about fifty trees to the acre, and a good tree will bear three or four barrels of one hundred pounds each, and in exceptional cases twice as many, it will be easily understood that at certain seasons of the year the farmers and all the helpers they can command have to "hustle."

Dairying.

Dairying in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario is of the greatest importance, and no praise can be too high for the encouragement the Government has given, or for its help towards the development of this industry. Although cows are kept at numberless farms, few farmers have the necessary appliances for the making of cheese. Butter and cheese factories are to be met with here and there all over. At every farmer's door or gate there is a small platform raised 3½ or 4 feet from the ground. At first we wondered at this, but it was soon explained that the milk cans were set on this every morning, and that was all the trouble the dairy farmer was put to, as a collector came round in a cart and gathered the milk of a whole district. The factories were, and are still when needed, started by the Government. Soon, in most instances, the local support has been sufficient to carry them on, and then co-operation comes into play, and all milk is paid for on the basis of the butter fat it contains. Unless in the way of manufacturing facilities, the Canadian dairy farmer has not the same chance as the Scotch. The winter is so long he finds it expensive to keep his cows in milk more than a few months, and the consequence is we were told, 300 gallons per cow might be taken as the average yield in Nova Scotia, and 400 in Ontario. To us these seem small figures. It is a poor dairy at home that will not show a much higher average, yet the cow keeper of Canada seems to be doing well. The rules as to inspection do not appear to be too strict, but we all felt that the regulation of the dairy industry was in most capable hands. The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion is Mr. Sydney Fisher, one of the most enthusiastic farmers we met. Although a Canadian born, he was educated at Oxford, and returned to devote his life to the public service of his country. Happy is that land which has such men as Mr. Fisher at the head of its affairs! He not only is an enthusiast himself, but he has the happy knack of inspiring enthusiasm in all with whom he comes in contact. We had the pleasure of visiting his farm, which showed every sign of being not only intelligently but profitably managed, and he could enter into every detail with us, both as to his crops and his herds. Under him as Commissioner of Dairying and Cold Storage is Mr. Ruddick, and as Commissioner of Seeds, Mr. Clark, men of the highest type, who travelled with us for about a fortnight of our tour, men whom we were proud to consider friends, and whom we all hope to see in our

homes before very long. With such men as Mr. Fisher in the Cabinet, and Mr. Ruddick and Mr. Clark as his executive officers, agriculture, and very especially dairying, has a bright prospect.

Cows.

The cows are of all classes, breeds and descriptions. Crosses seem to predominate, although we saw not a few pure-bred herds—Ayshire, Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn. The Holstein gives the largest quantity of milk, but the analysis is generally low. The Jersey or Guernsey gives good quality, but small quantity. The Shorthorn or cross-cow is fancied because she has the most valuable calf. The Ayrshire is appreciated because of her general excellence.

Sheep.

The small number of sheep to be seen in the eastern provinces was a matter of great surprise to us at first. Of course the long winter is again a great drawback but the reason generally given for the scarcity is the prevalence of dogs. If this is a real reason, it seems monstrous that stray dogs should be allowed to destroy a profitable branch of farming. The specimens of the sheep we saw were not, generally speaking, of a high class. They seemed to be a Leicester-Shropshire cross. I could not help thinking that many of the uplands of the maritime provinces were well adapted for our mountain breeds, believing that Cheviots or blackfaces would live and thrive where the bigger and softer sheep would starve, but it must be remembered that if a considerable expense was to be incurred in the wintering, it is well to have as heavy a carcass as possible when the butcher's turn comes.

Lumber.

In New Brunswick we saw a little of the lumber industry. There is an immense wealth of timber in the Dominion, although thousands of acres of splendid wood have been used up or more likely destroyed. The waste of wood by its being needlessly used, by its being badly cut, and by forest fires, is appalling. The old-fashioned " snake " fences, many samples of which were still to be seen, swallowed up thousands of trees. Now it is only the lighter sticks that are used for fencing purposes, and thousands of miles of barbed wire are to be seen throughout the country, but more especially in the newer or western provinces. The trees we saw at first were not so large as we would have expected,

but when we at length arrived at British Columbia we got our eyes opened to see to what a height and size the cedars, Douglas firs and other specimens of the forest could grow.

Montreal Market Gardens.

Quebec, like all the other provinces, has a great variety of products, but what impressed us most was the market gardens we saw near Montreal. The sunshine of this province makes it specially suitable for the growth of melons, cucumbers, and other fruits of that class, and also for Indian corn, of which we saw many fine crops. Used as an ensilage, the dairymen depend very largely on this crop for the winter feed for their cows. A few of us visited a market garden a few miles from Montreal where we saw fully an acre of melons growing. These Montreal melons command a very high price, and we had the curiosity to calculate the value of the crop. It looks fabulous, but we were assured that 1s. 9d. each would easily be got for the melons, and at that rate—and we satisfied ourselves as to the number of them growing—the crop was worth £2,100 the acre. The gardener, an Italian, who knew a little French, told us it cost fully £100 per acre to work the land.

Ontario.

Ontario the Canadians call their "banner" Province. Besides claiming the two fine cities of Ottawa, the Dominion capital, and Toronto—with the exception of Montreal, the largest city in the Dominion—Ontario has much fine farming and fruit-growing land within its borders. The configuration of the continent changes as we pass west through Ontario. The hill and dale appearance gives place to the plain, where we have farm after farm, or, as the case may be, orchard after orchard, in apparently unending succession. Here, too, we experienced the greatest heat of our tour, but that was not to be wondered at, for Niagara is not much further north than Rome. The days we spent in and around Niagara were of the greatest interest. This district is the most famous for peach-growing in Canada, and some of the land is extremely valuable. The farmers seem prosperous in the highest degree, and the comforts, not to say luxuries, which they have are all that could be desired. We saw them at a most favourable time, but they assured us that they enjoyed life in the winter quite as much as in the autumn. To give an indication of the value of the land in this southern part of Ontario, one of the farms we visited, consisting of about eleven acres, had recently been purchased

at £3,000. Of course, it had a comfortable and suitable dwelling-house on it, but £200 was said to be a common value for an acre. Co-operation among the fruit-growers was no less in evidence than among the dairy farmers, and in some instances five or six neighbours combine for the purpose of packing and despatching their peaches and apples or tomatoes. They have large jam and canning factories, which use up the fruit which cannot be disposed of for present use.

Canning Factories.

The development of the canning trade has been of the greatest advantage to the fruit growers. After all there are not many weeks between the early and late peaches and tomatoes, and there would be a terrible waste of these most perishable of fruits if there were not some way of using them up. The price paid to the producer is not high—1½d. and 2d. per pound, for the best peaches—but it is much better than to have his goods wasted. Altogether southern Ontario is a perfect hive of industry, and it would need a lecture on itself to give an adequate account of what we saw.

At a town called Ingersoll, we visited a milk condensing factory, where we not only saw the milk going through all the processes of its treatment, but the cans into which it was put, made from sheets of tin. We saw all the different hands employed and some very ingenious machinery, notably a machine for nailing boxes by which eight nails were driven at once.

Pork Packing.

Later we called at a pork packing establishment. It was not one of the regular killing days, but when the manager was informed of our intended visit he arranged to have 600 to 800 pigs manufactured—I can use no other word. We have read many descriptions of the horrors of the packing houses. If the order and cleanliness of the places are to be judged by what we saw, and there is no reason to think they should not, there is certainly nothing to be afraid of in eating the goods sent out from Ingersoll, especially as all the animals were, after slaughter, minutely inspected by two officials of the Government. It may be of interest to say that all the pigs are weighed when they arrive at the premises and are paid for at so much per pound live weight.

A Canadian Exhibition.

The Government arranged that the date of our visit to Toronto should coincide with the time of the great exhibition

of stock. Here we had an opportunity of seeing representatives of all the best stock which Canada has. Not a little gratifying to the self-esteem of Scotsmen was it to find that a very large proportion of the best stock came from our own country The Messrs. Montgomery had been responsible for sending out some of the outstanding Clydesdales. Mr. Andrew Mitchell's representatives gave a good account of themselves among the Ayrshires, and Mr. Buttar of Corston's Shropshires carried all before them in the competent hands of Mr. Hamner. The Canadians have big ideas, and the Toronto show is managed on a large and generous scale. We enjoyed the hospitality of the directors for two days, and so saw much of the show and of the splendid variety entertainment which was also provided. A feature of showing which was new to us was that all the stock was in the yard some days before judging commenced. Then it took nearly a week to judge some of the sections, the judge being allowed to place only one or two classes each day. This scheme had the effect of maintaining the interest of the public and the excitement of the exhibitors all through the time of the show and prevents that listlessness and weariness which are apt to characterize the third and fourth days of the big shows at home. The directors invited all the school children to the show on the day after opening. To the number of about 16,000 the invitation was accepted. Needless to say, the thoughtful act on the part of the management secures for the show the kindly regard of all the parents.

The West.

Travelling from Toronto towards the west was our longest experience of a journey by rail, as we were seventy-three hours on the train without a break. This was caused by a bridge having been burned down on the north of Lake Superior, and a long detour to the south of the Lake had to be undertaken. We did not regret it altogether, for the accident let us see a little of the United States territory.

The Prairie.

We were soon to be in the regular prairie, and for eight or ten days we saw nothing but level or slightly undulating plains, extending on all sides as far as the eye could see and many times farther. Manitoba is the oldest of the prairie provinces, and its chief city, Winnipeg, is one of the most up-to-date places we visited. The buildings are splendid, the streets are wide and well laid off, the telephone and car

service all that could be desired. We were told that there was a certain amount of poverty in Winnipeg; certainly it was not in evidence.

All descriptions I had read or heard of the prairies failed to convey to me a definite idea of what they were like, so a description is not attempted here; but the bare, uncultivated prairie is rapidly giving place to the wheat farm and log shacks or cabins, to be replaced in a very short time by handsome, permanent buildings, are appearing everywhere along the line. There is, however, a great sense of loneliness and dreariness which cannot fail to take hold of a visitor as he goes through mile after mile of the same class of land. When we were there we saw literally miles of stooks, to be followed by miles of unbroken, unfenced land given over to the rancher and the cowboy.

Harvesting Operations.

Harvesting operations were in full swing during the first half of September, or rather, we would say, the grain was almost all cut, and threshing was the rule. In the wheat belts from the railways, four to six threshing machines could be seen at any one time. It seemed to us that the farmers took considerable risks with their grain in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but the weather does not, as a rule, play them false, as it so often does here, and to save handling, the stooks are left in the field till the thresher can get at them. The man who owns the threshing machine brings not only the mill but five or seven two-horse wagons. He is responsible for carting in the sheaves and threshing them, the farmer only seeing to the grain.

As a rule the wheat is carted as quickly as possible to the nearest elevator or public barn, situated generally convenient to a railway station, and the straw is blown with the chaff and everything else except the grain into a large heap, which is burned at the first opportunity

The Yields.

Except in a few of the best farmed and most favoured districts we were not impressed with the crops of wheat we saw. The average crop of Manitoba for the past series of years has been nineteen bushels of wheat per acre; but undoubtedly many of the fields were more like giving forty to fifty this year. Especially was this the case at some of the districts to the west of Winnipeg. At Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Brandon, we saw beautiful crops; and at the

still more westerly centres, such as Indian Head, Regina, Moosejaw and Cardston, we saw fields which the experts of our party put at sixty bushels of wheat, and quite ninety to one hundred of oats. It is not surprising that the yield per acre runs down in some instances from fifteen to eighteen bushels. The astonishing thing is that crops can be got at all, as many farmers grow wheat on the same field year after year without ever a change or rest. The evil of this plan is now being recognized, and summer fallowing, resting and cultivating, without sowing any seed, is practised now very generally.

Southern Alberta.

Great stretches of country, especially in Southern Alberta, were considered of little account, and a few years ago most of it was bought at very low prices—about 1s. per acre. Now wheat is grown successfully on almost any of the land, and more and more of the prairie comes under the plough every year. The district of Southern Alberta has a deficient rainfall, and hence the distrust with which it was viewed for many years, but it is now found that by careful cultivation and summer fallowing, what moisture in the shape of rainfall there may be, is conserved, and in many cases really grand crops are secured.

Irrigation.

It was in Alberta that we saw the first of the irrigation schemes we had an opportunity of examining. In most seasons wheat can be successfully grown without any artificial supply of moisture, but the farmers, at least many of them, are beginning to realize that all powerful as King Wheat is, and probably always will be, there are other useful agents in the country as well, and fine crops of alfalfa, lucerne, clover and sugar beet, are now appearing, mainly by means of irrigation. Needless to say that the land in the district we have been speaking about has gone up very considerably in value since its producing qualities have been discovered. £8 an acre will be a pretty general price now, but it does not look dear here yet.

One of the drawbacks of wheat growing is the danger of an early frost, before the grain has hardened in the ear. Such a frost takes away greatly from the value of the wheat, and as few of the wheat growers have any stock to consume the damaged grain, they suffer considerable losses. Much attention has been devoted to the discovery and propagation of a suitable kind of wheat which would ripen in

the shortest possible time, and in the pursuit of this object, as in many others, valuable assistance has been given by the Government.

Experimental Farms.

In this connection some mention should be made of the experimental farms, which are great object lessons and of the highest practical value. Not only have the agricultural colleges got more or less land and stock, but there are several farms conducted by the provincial governments entirely for practical and experimental purposes. Here again the governments of the provinces, as well as the Government of the Dominion, must be congratulated on the men they have found to conduct the colleges and farms. It would be invidious to mention names, where all those at the head of the farms were so capable and successful, but the veteran, Mr. Angus M'Kay, Indian Head, impressed us all with his courtesy and ability, and the testimony of every one we met was that he had made and was continuing to make a permanent impression on the whole district in which his lot is cast.

Agricultural Education.

It is perhaps a little digression, but farming owes so much to its agricultural colleges, that a passing allusion, and only that, must be made to the really grand institutions which it was our fortune to see.

Farm Colleges.

The college at Truro, under the able management of Professor Cummings, serves a useful purpose, and many young fellows in Nova Scotia take advantage of it; but for size and importance it does not compare with the Ontario Provincial College at Guelph, which has a world-wide reputation. More agricultural professors have been trained at Guelph than at any other centre. The president is Mr. Creelman, a man whom we all greatly admired, and who seemed an administrator of remarkable talent. With an honourable history, Guelph College seems to have an assured future.

Central Experimental Farm.

At Ottawa the Dominion Government maintains a central experiment station and farm. Any department either here or at Guelph would afford interest and instruction for days. Dr. Saunders is the director, and he is well worthy of his high position. An enthusiast, he encourages his whole staff, and much good work is done. The seeds department is a great feature of this institution.

Personally, I became much attached to Dr. Fletcher, the botanist and entomologist. Although we met Dr. Saunders later in our tour, he was not at home when we were in Ottawa, and Dr. Fletcher was acting principal. He was a man full of faith and hope, who believed in the greatness of Canada, and the high destiny he felt sure was in store for her. How we two became so friendly I can scarcely say. I think it was over a certain kind of larch I was hunting for a friend. Since getting home, Dr. Fletcher sent me fifty specimens of this tree, and he had gone all the way to British Columbia for them. What was my sorrow and dismay when I received from one of his colleagues a very kind letter, which began: " You will be very grieved, I know, to learn of the death of Dr. James Fletcher, whom you met in Canada this year, and who seemed to have become attached to you." All I will say—and I can say no less—is that Dr. Fletcher was one of the most enthusiastic, one of the most kindly, one of the most generous of the men I have met. Our acquaintance was but brief; but I shall always feel that my life is somewhat the fuller and richer because I can remember such a man as my friend.

The Macdonald College.

The third great central institution is known as the Macdonald College, at St. Ann's, Montreal. It is altogether a unique place. It contains three schools—a school for teachers, a school for agriculture, and a school for household science. We cannot stop to say more by way of description; only this, that the institution, the like of which does not exist in these islands, or indeed in Europe, reflects the highest credit on the munificent generosity of Sir William Macdonald, its founder, and on the consummate genius and ability of its originator, architect and principal, Dr. James Wilson Robertson.

British Columbia.

The only remaining province to be noticed is British Columbia—the largest of all the provinces of the Dominion. There the greatest impression was made on us by the wealth of trees. We reached B.C., as it is called, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, going through the Kicking Horse Pass in the middle of the Rocky Mountains.

A Work of Giants.

There must have been giants in the days of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway—giants in enterprise,

giants in ideas, giants in engineering skill. No curve was too sharp, no height too great to scale. The Rockies had to be crossed, and crossed they were, and the country was opened up from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the greatest forces in Canada. It has great power, and seems to control many things—but so far as we can judge it appears to use its influence for the benefit of the country. To encourage the company in its enterprise the Government gave it a very considerable grant of land on both sides of the railway track. Some of this land it still holds, some it has sold to settlers, and naturally the whole policy of the company is to get as big a population as speedily as possible on to the land.

A Vast Contrast.

British Columbia is a vast contrast to the prairie country we have left behind. Here is the land of the mountain and the flood. Three great ranges of hills run north and south —the Rockies, the Selkirks and the Coast Ranges—and the grandeur of the scenery can scarcely be imagined, far less described. The railway line at one point rises to a height of 5,000 feet above sea level, and even at that the peaks are towering apparently to the skies—and what peaks, with pine trees growing well up the slopes, with glaciers in many of the ravines, with foaming torrents rushing down and round the precipitous rocks—for it was the time of the melting snow when we were there, and the rivers were white and full. One may well say the whole baffles description.

Fruit.

We had but little time to devote to British Columbia, and it was only a small part of its great territory that we saw. The market gardening on the Delta land, near Vancouver city—done chiefly by Chinese—shows how much can be made out of small areas by intensive cultivation, and many farmers are making money by the sale of milk in the cities. Of course, fruit growing is rapidly taking, if it has not already taken, a foremost place in the industry of British Columbia. We had a most interesting day at Vernon in the Okanagan Valley, which its inhabitants claim to be one of the best spots of the whole country. It was in British Columbia that one of my kind hosts assured me he could say good morning every day of the year without telling the least bit of a lie. The famous Coldstream Ranch, owned by the Earl of Aberdeen and some partners, is situated near Vernon, and this affords a splendid object lesson in what

can be done by means of pluck and energy and capital. The Coldstream Company are now selling ten and twenty acre plots—suitable for fruit growing, and planted, if you like small holdings of this description,—and not a few are already settled on small holdings of this description, and apparently doing well. British Columbia is the great mining country of the west, but except that we saw a few workings from the railway as we passed through the mountains, we had no opportunity of examining into the subject in any way.

Return Journey.

Our return journey touching at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, was much more rapid, and somehow although we had enjoyed every hour of our time, there was not a man of us who was not pleased to think his face was once more turned towards home and friends—for no matter how well you are entertained, no matter how great is the country or how grand the scenes, it is still true there is no place like home; and although we growl at our climate and grumble at our difficulties, yet our hearts always warmed at the thought of the home so far away, and when one and another came to us—as they did at every spot, asking about this one and that in the old country—we could not help being touched, and we felt a very deep sympathy with many who, although finding comforts and even wealth in the new country, still had their affections firmly rooted in this old, cold, grey island of the North Sea.

As a Place for Settlers.

I promised to say a little on Canada as a place for settlers and colonists. Needless to say I believe in Canada. I believe it has a great future, and will give a person at the far end, time to look out for a suitable position. During the century we are now beginning it will play a most important part in the world's history. Although there has been immigration, the land is by no means possessed—not a fraction of it, and there will be room for settlers for many years to come in the great provinces of the west, indeed in any of the provinces, but more especially in the west. True, the land near the railways now under operation, is taken up, and either under cultivation or held by land speculators, till the prices go up sufficiently, but from twenty to thirty miles from the present line of rail there is plenty of land of the highest quality which can be got on very easy terms. As is well known the Government of Canada gives

free grants of 160 acres—with a right* to purchase at about 12s. the acre the adjoining quarter-section, on certain conditions as to residence and breaking up—to any one applying and paying about 40s. This, of course, is prairie land, and everything has to be done for it to bring it into the shape of a farm. A shack or cabin has to be built to sleep in. A rough shelter of some kind for the horses has to be supplied; a well has to be dug to provide water for man and beast, and there is not a fence on the whole place. "Homesteading," as taking up land in this way is called, has its difficulties, and probably places which have been in part broken in are cheaper at a price than bare prairie is for nothing. At the same time the virgin prairie responds marvellously to cultivation, and the man who is willing to endure the necessary hardships for a few years will have his reward, and that without having unduly long to wait.

A New Country.

The country at least in the great west is very young yet. It was only in 1877 that the first bushel of wheat was sent by way of a sample to this country from the Northwest. Now there are probably 100,000,000 bushels of wheat produced west of Winnipeg any year, certainly this year. The first line of railway was laid down in 1880. Now, there are between 6,000 and 7,000 miles. In 1870 there was but one branch of a bank. Now there are almost 300. In 1880 there were but two grain elevators, with one or two very insignificant flour mills. Now there are 1,660 elevators with a capacity of 40,000,000 bushels, and flour mills in every important centre from east to west.† These facts speak for themselves. Individuals may and do often make rash speculations, but railway companies, elevator men, and bankers generally know pretty well what they are doing when they start enterprises on such a scale.

*The right to purchase, or "pre-empt" as it is called, does not apply to the entire prairie country, but is restricted to a certain area in the south-western portion.

†NOTE.—There has been a steady development since Mr. Barber visited Canada. The figures for 1910, under the headings he refers to, are as follows:—

Railway mileage three prairie provinces, 8 056.
Branches of banks, 609.
Elevator capacity, 54,282,900 bushels.
Flour mill capacity, per day, in barrels, 30,244.

Land for Sale.

Besides, by homesteading, land can be got by almost any one wishing it in other ways. It is always possible to buy a farm which has been more or less brought under cultivation. At every place we visited we found there were farms for sale, with extraordinary advantages according to the seller or his agent. We could not help wondering at this, but remember the country is very big and the population very small. These farms will probably cost from 15 to 30 dollars an acre, that is from £3 5s. to £7 10s. The best land in Canada, as at home, is always the cheapest, no matter what the money is. The purchase price can generally be paid on very easy terms, possibly a pound or 25s. per acre down, and the balance by eight or ten yearly instalments. The Canadian Pacific Railway holds a great deal of land in Alberta, which it is selling at from 15 to 25 dollars—land which in a good season like this can be paid out of the crop. We visited some farms recently bought from the company. Only a small instalment of the price paid has been paid, but the farmers hoped to be able to clear off all balances when the price of the grain came in. Not only have the wheat growers had fine crops this season, but there has been very little grain spoiled by frosts, and the prices they have received have been far above the average. Altogether they are well pleased with themselves and their surroundings.

Another Way to Get Land.

There is another way, and for men of small means not at all an unsatisfactory way, of becoming possessed of land. For one reason or another, a farmer wants to retire, having made a competency or having another business to which he wishes to devote his whole time. In such circumstances a purchaser cannot always be found, and the plan is adopted of getting a working or managing partner. The farm stock, implements and all belong to the old hand, but the new man gets a considerable share of the profits for working the place, and in the course of a few seasons he may, and probably will be able to buy out his senior. Of course, there are considerable variations in the arrangements made, and if the junior partner, so to speak, can put in so much capital, his share of the proceeds is thereby increased .

As a rule there is no payment of rent as we know it, although there are exceptions, but in the older provinces I am afraid a good many farmers have to pay interest on mortgages, which is much worse than a bona fide rent.

Advice to Prospective Emigrants.

What then you ask, should a young man wishing to go to Canada, do? It depends entirely on his tastes and what capital, if any, he has at his disposal. Generally speaking, the man with a considerable command of money can pick and choose, and splendid openings present themselves to him in every direction.

The Man Without Means.

The man, on the other hand, without any means, must not pick and choose, but whether he has a trade or not, if he intends to get on, he must take any chance that presents itself. If he does the work he gets the offer of with a will, and thoroughly, he may depend upon it, he will not be long till something better turns up. Energy, pluck and character don't wait long for recognition. I know some of our party felt and have even expressed doubts as to whether farm labourers without capital should go out at all to Canada. While I admit at once that the man who has some savings to fall back upon has an immense advantage over the man who has none, I personally have no doubt whatever that one who is prepared to do his best, who has good health and good conduct, cannot fail to succeed. One of my friends says the three essentials for a man going to Canada are faith, hope and sinew, and the greatest of these is sinew. All three are necessary but even more necessary is an immovably fixed character. See that the principles of temperance and morality are well instilled into the young man before he leaves the old home, for the temptations of the new are great.

Instances of Success.

As showing how men have succeeded who went to Canada some time ago, it may be mentioned that at one place we visited we were met by twelve motor cars, eight of which belonged to gentlemen who had gone to that district as labourers 20 to 25 years ago, with nothing but what they had on their backs. Perhaps, yes, probably, it was easier to make money in the first two or three years of this century than it may be for some years to come, but as I have said already, the country is great in every sense of the word, and a right man will not go wrong.

But whether a man has capital or not, he ought to work for, or with, someone who has been in Canada for a while before he takes up land, or, indeed, before he takes any very

definite or final steps, and the very best thing a man can have on reaching the shores of the Dominion is a friend on whom he can rely.

Salvation Army's Work.

The Salvation Army has done, and is doing, a good work in the way of helping emigrants, and having representatives in every district of the country, it has a shrewd idea where to send any who apply for advice and assistance. The Army's scheme is something like this: Whenever the would-be emigrant gives in his name and is accepted, full particulars about him are mailed from home to the labour offices in Canada. This person, and the farmer's applications for servants, or helps as they are called, are always numerous and in the hands of the headquarter's staff at Toronto. This plan reduces the expenses of the emigrant, as he is forwarded immediately to where his work is to be. The experience of the Army has been that there is little or no demand for town workers, and its whole system aims at selecting and distributing suitable settlers for the land, and such people they place, without their having to stay any time in the towns through which they may have to pass on their way to their destination. The majority of those who have been sent out have been located in Ontario, but numbers of these have gone west, after a year or two, and taken up land for themselves in the usual way. The officers of the Army, while allowing the party to make his own arrangements, are always ready to advise and help.* The average of ordinary cost of taking a man and wife and two children from London to Ontario would be £24, and the emigrant would need, say, £5 additional to get a few necessaries when he starts to work. It is very interesting to know that while the Salvation Army has sent out 40,000 emigrants, barely one per cent have returned or been deported.

Such has been the work and experience of the Salvation Army.† The Dominion Government of Canada also makes

*NOTE.—The Canadian Immigration Laws require among other things, that a new arrival must be possessed of a certain amount of money, in order that, if for any reason, on arrival he is unable to immediately begin earning money, he may be in a position to look after himself and not become a public charge. The regulations in this connection are fully explained at the back of this pamphlet.

†NOTE.—Intending immigrants should not infer from Mr. Barber's remarks that the Government renders assistance to immigrants on the same lines as the Salvation Army does. The Dominion simply undertakes to assist all new-comers with advice and information regarding homesteads, positions, etc., and as far as possible protects them against imposition.

arrangements for the assistance of likely immigrants. This work is under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, the Minister in charge when we were out being the Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Oliver is a man of strong personality, who has the good of his country very near his heart. From him and the members of his staff, especially Mr. Blake Robertson, we received much kindness, and all the members of the Commission feel deeply grateful for all their hospitality and consideration.

The Man With Capital.

So much for the man without capital. With regard to those who have a certain amount of money at their disposal, it depends altogether on their tastes where they should go or what they should do. If they are attracted to fruit farming, and have sufficient means, the Niagara Peninsula in Southern Ontario is one of the finest and richest spots I ever expect to see. Some of the valleys of British Columbia, too, afford good openings, and the climate there is much more like our own. If, on the other hand, our would-be settler has a taste for and a knowledge of dairying, and is willing to work every day of the year, the best chance of making money quickly and safely seems to be in the milk trade near one of the rising towns of the west.

A Variety of Fields.

Regina, Lethbridge, Moosejaw, Calgary, Edmonton, appear to give an endless opportunity for the enterprising dairyman, and the Province of Ontario also affords opportunities. But wheat may be more in the line of his inclination. In that case Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta will be his destination. The land is easily wrought, and many of the fields which we saw, especially at Cardston, Carberry, Brandon, Indian Head and High River, would have delighted men used to very heavy crops at home. Further north, for example, at Edmonton, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, there is plenty of land well suited for growing oats and for mixed farming. The problem of wintering cattle is not so serious out west as it is in the eastern provinces, and I fancy as time goes on many of the men who now confine themselves to wheat growing will begin to keep a few cattle, and in this way much of the straw, which at present is burned, and the frosted grain, which has to be sold at a ruinously bad price, will be profitably used.

Stock Ranching.

Besides fruit farming, dairying and wheat growing, there is cattle, horse and sheep ranching. As the land is being more and more taken up for wheat the stock ranchers are being driven further and further back towards the Rocky Mountains, and possibly ranching as it has been known, with all its picturesque and interesting features, has its days numbered. As it is, considerable capital is needed to ranch on a large scale, and ranching on a small scale is useless.

Work is Rewarded.

From what I have said you will see that, in my opinion, and I give it for what it is worth, Canada is no place for the slacker, the wastrel, or the ne'er-do-weel, but the man with pluck and endurance will find a sure reward of his toil from the generous soil of the dominion of the west. The question to me is how to give or get for such a man a start. It is not our refuse, but our surplus population we are disposing of—those whom we would gladly keep, but for whom we feel we have not anything like the same chances at home as they can get in the colonies—and if we have to part with these fine young fellows, as part we must—for in contrast to Canada our land is small and our population great—I say here, as I said over and over again on the other side, there is no place on God's earth to which I would more willingly see them go than to the great Dominion, where the skies are so clear and the earth so free.

Scotch in Canada.

A distinguished Welshman the other day declared that the Scotch accent was as good as a testimonial. One would think he had recently been in Canada, for this was practically what was said to us everywhere we went. I know not what quality there is in Scotsmen that makes them so suitable as colonists. The Welshman above quoted attributes their general success to difficulties of their climates and their magnificent educational system, and added that at present the Scottish race is undoubtedly the strongest in the British Empire. If this be true, and far be it from us to dispute it, I cannot help thinking that it is because so large a proportion of this strong race, which is playing such an important part, comes from the rural districts of Scotland. There is much more in agriculture than the growing of crops and the raising of stock. "It means, among other things, the engendering of patient, even minds in sound, enduring bodies." And such qualities as these are the

qualities that are being propagated on Canadian soil. The solitude of the prairie is trying, and not a few fail to stand the strain, but in the case of those who can stand it, a fine type of manhood and womanhood is developed. And the Canadian sees in the best class of our Scottish workers just the reflection of the high qualities he has himself. I liked Canada, not only because a home could be made there, but in that home a life at its fullest, freest and happiest could be lived. "The life is more than meat. The body is more than raiment."

An Opportunity.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, the problem is how to settle the right men in our greatest colony, and I cannot help thinking that here there is scope for the enterprise of some kind of our monied men, who would conjoin patriotism and true imperialism with a good sound investment. A company which would plant selected men of robust health and good character in suitable localities in Canada, men who had the necessary tastes and abilities, giving them what advances might be needed for a certain limited number of years to enable them to make a start, would, I feel sure, earn very considerable dividends for its shareholders, and do a true service to the Empire. What Canada wants is men and capital. It has in abundance the raw material. I wish we could take a fuller share in its development.

Canadian Loyalty.

We were greatly struck by the splendid loyalty of the Canadians. Many have an attachment to the old country which touched us over and over again. At home here we consider and discuss questions about Canada which they never dream of. For example, we talk as if Canada might wish for union with the United States of America. Such a thing never enters into a Canadian's thoughts for a moment. During the last few years, thousands of Americans have been going to Canada, and they are making splendid farmers. Too intent are they on their work to concern themselves greatly with politics, but so far as they do so, we were assured over and over again, that the British Crown had no more loyal adherents than those who had but recently been under the Stars and Stripes.

Canada of Twentieth Century.

Altogether the Canada of the 20th century is a splendid country. Things are so hopeful, so enterprising, and so free. Everyone is valued for what he is—not for what he has

been or for what he might be—just for what he is. No questions are asked about his past. It is God's free country, where a man is a man and nothing more. "The land is new, and the people's faces are toward the front, and to the stranger they say in effect: If you have an honourable, square, upright past so much the better; if not, leave behind the taint of artificial things and start again on the level."

Exclusion of Undesirables.

The Main Restrictive Provisions of the Immigration Act.

The Canadian Immigraion Act is designed to exclude from Canada all immigrants who are physically, mentally or morally unfit and undesirable. The following paragraphs provide information in regard to the main provisions of the Act.

PROHIBITED CLASSES.

The following classes are prohibited from landing:—

Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, persons who have been insane within five years previous.

Persons afflicted with any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease.

Immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective unless the Immigration officers are satisfied such persons have sufficient money or means of earning a living to guarantee they will not become a public charge. If such persons belong to a family which is emigrating they may be admitted on satisfactory security being given, guaranteeing they will not become a public charge.

Persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; or who are engaged in any immoral occupation.

Professional beggars or vagrants or persons likely to become a public charge.

Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any *charitable organization* for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization or out of public moneys, unless written authority is first obtained from the Superintendent of Immigration, or from the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, in London.

It should be explained that the restriction regarding money loaned by charitable organizations does not apply in regard to money loaned by one private individual to another.

MONEY QUALIFICATIONS.

Besides providing for prohibited classes as above, the Immigration Act provides that unless immigrants possess certain particular qualifications they shall be refused admission into Canada.

(*a*) An immigrant arriving in Canada between March 1st and October 31st, must have in his or her possession $25 (£5) in addition to a ticket or sufficient money to purchase a ticket to his or her destination in Canada.

(*b*) In the case of an immigrant arriving in Canada between November 1st and the last day of February the money qualification above is increased to $50 (£10).

(*c*) In the case of a family, the head of the family must be in possession of money equivalent to $25 for each member of the family 18 years of age or over, and of $12.50 for each member of the family between the ages of 5 and 18 years, in addition to tickets or sufficient money to purchase tickets to their final destination in Canada.

(*d*) Between November 1st and the last day of February, the money qualifications in regard to members of a family are increased to $50 with respect to adults, and $25 in regard to children over 5 years of age.

The only classes exempted from the above money qualifications are:—

1. A male immigrant going to assured employment at farm work, and having the means of reaching such place of employment.

2. A female immigrant going to assured employment at domestic service, and having the means of reaching the place of such employment.

3. Any of the following who are going to reside with a relative in Canada who is capable of supporting them and who are in possession of the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative:—

Wife going to husband.
Child going to parent.
Brother or sister going to brother.
Minor going to married or independent sister.
Parent going to son or daughter.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED SETTLERS.

The statements made in Mr. Barber's lecture may be taken as the unbiased opinion of a close observer and a disinterested party, but in order that those contemplating removal to Canada may have the opinion of persons from the British Isles who have already taken up their home in the Dominion, the following letters are given:—

Yellow Grass, Sask., January 8, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter asking the name of the place I belonged in the old country. It was Burrelton, Perthshire, Scotland. I landed in Winnipeg on 24th July, 1907. I was a carpenter, or joiner as it is called there. All the wages that I earned was one pound ($5). My apprenticeship was just out when I sailed to this country along with another friend. All the money I had in my possession was two shillings (48c.). We went to the Immigration hall where we stayed all night and then got our jobs fixed on farming with a German at Osage, for which I received 100 dollars for four months. After my time was in I went further west to Yellow Grass where I landed for work with another German for the wages, 240 dollars for one year. I am still in the same place, where I am staying for 30 dollars a month for this year. I think I have got on fairly well, although my companion took ill with the cold weather and went back home. I like this country better than where I came from, and also I am going homesteading this spring because I think it is the quickest way in making money. This is by far the healthiest country. I have never lost one hour's work through sickness or anything else as long as I have been here. I also wonder at so many young men going around at home and can't get work. I am sure there is plenty of work to be got here for those who are willing to put their hands to it. I can strike a job with any of my neighbours at any time I like. That is about all I can say as I have not been much travelled. I will draw this scrawl to an end, hoping it will do some good, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) HUGH GRAY.

Saltcoats, Sask., January 8, 1909.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have been farming in Canada for 21 years; when I came

here I had no money and was $800 in debt to the Old Commercial Company. I feel glad that I came to Canada. The wages at present is about 50 pounds a year, with board and washing, for good farm hands; poor workmen are not wanted at any wages. If a good farm hand is careful here he can be his own master in four years with 160 acres of good land for a farm. All he pays is two pounds for entry fee to the Government, his savings in four years will be sufficient to get him what he wants to start his own farm. Canada is very healthy. To all whom this letter may concern, it is written by Charles Ritchie who was farm manager for Col. Balfour Berstan, Kirkwall, Orkney, from 1873 up to 1888

(Sgd.) CHARLES RITCHIE

Birch Hills, Sask., December 19, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 14th instant, at hand, and in reply will say that I am very pleased with the country, and think this the best place for a man with limited capital. We are getting along splendidly. The average crop is as good here as you would get on land that you would pay as high as one hundred dollars per acre for in some countries. There are fine markets for all kinds of products, and the railroads are growing rapidly all over the country. Any person wishing information regarding Northwestern Canada and its farming possibilities, we will be pleased to give the same.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) G. W. BARRS.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Steamship Lines carrying emigrants to Canadian Ports are the Allan Bros., J. & A. Allan, Canadian Pacific, White Star, Dominion, Donaldson and Canadian Northern. The principal points from which they sail are Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Bristol. They arrive at the Canadian Ports at Halifax, St. John, Quebec or Montreal, and in some cases during winter months, at the United States Port of Portland, Maine. Generally speaking, Halifax and St. John are the ports of arrival from November 15th to May 1st, and Quebec and Montreal from May 1st to November 15th.

Generally speaking the third class rates for the ocean passage alone run from $30 (£6) to $31.50 (£6 6s.). In addition the emigrant usually has to pay his or her own fare to London or the point of embarkation and of course transportation from the point of debarkation to the point of location in Canada. The Canadian railways give arriving immigrants specially low rates to their destination.

NOTE.

The Canadian Emigration Department desires emigrants and booking agents to distinctly understand that it is not responsible for any statements made by Employment Bureaus or others in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, apart from those contained in printed pamphlets or circulars of the Department.

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Emigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September.

Canada as Seen Through Scottish Eyes.

The Canadian Emigration Department have for distribution a pamphlet entitled **"Canada as Seen Through Scottish Eyes."** This little booklet contains those portions of the "Report of the Scottish Agricultural Commission" dealing with their trip through Canada and their views on colonization. Copies may be obtained free by writing to any of the agents mentioned in pamphlet.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Intending emigrants would do well, before deciding upon the particular locality to which to go, to consult one of the Canadian Government agents in the United Kingdom, who will without charge, gladly give, either personally or by letter, full and reliable details regarding any point upon which the intending emigrant desires information. The following is a list of the Canadian Government Agents in the United Kingdom:—

England—

Mr. J. Obed. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Bldgs., Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

Mr. G. H. Mitchell, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Alex. McOwan, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.

Mr. L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York.

Scotland—

Mr. Malcom McIntyre, 35-37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Mr. John McLennan, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.

Ireland—

Mr. John Webster, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.

Mr. Edward O'Kelly, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

No fees charged by Government Agents.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The following information will be of interest to intending emigrants:—

Currency.

In Canada all money is reckoned in dollars and cents ($ c.) instead of pounds, shillings and pence (£ s. d.) as in the United Kingdom.

The unit is one cent and one hundred cents make one dollar. Twenty-five cents, is therefore one-quarter of a dollar and is usually referred to as "quarter," fifty cents being "a half."

The Government of Canada issue coins of six values, one cent pieces which are of copper, and five, ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of silver. In paper money they issue twenty-five cent, one, two and four dollar bills which are in every day use, besides bills for $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 which are used principally as tender between banks.

The chartered banks issue five, ten, twenty-five, fifty and one hundred dollar bills.

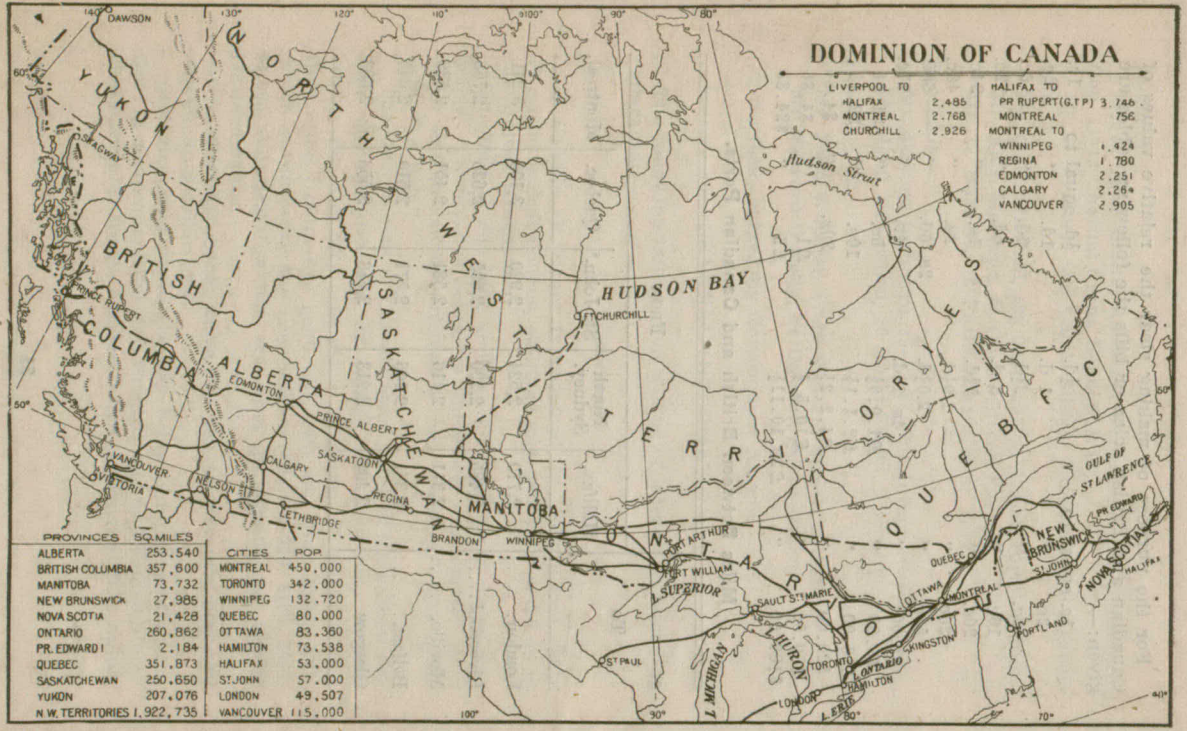
Canadian gold money is now being minted at Ottawa, Ont., in small quantities, but English gold and United States gold circulates freely, and is always accepted at face value.

For the purpose of making clear the relative values of Canadian and British coins or bills the following tables are given:—

1c.	equal to	½d.	½d.	equal to	1c.
2c.	"	1 d.	1d.	"	2c.
5c.	"	2½d.	3d.	"	6c.
10c.	"	5 d.	6d.	"	12c.
20c.	"	9¾d.	1s.	"	24c.
25c.	"	1.0¼d.	2s.	"	48c.
50c.	"	2.0¾d.	2s. 6d.	"	60c.
$1.00	"	4s. 1¼d.	4s.	"	97c.
$5.00	"	£1.0.6½	5s.	"	$1.21
$10.00	"	£2.1.1¼	10s.	"	$2.43
$20.00	"	£4.2.2¼	20s.	"	$4.86
$50.00	"	£10.5.¾	£1	"	$4.86
$100.00	"	£20.10.11½	£5	"	$24.33

Miles Between British and Canadian Ports.

To	From				
	Halifax.	North Sydney.	St. John.	Quebec.	Montreal.
London.	2,719	2,524	2,929	3,106	3,241
Liverpool.....	2,485	2,290	2,695	2,625	2,768
Moville.	2,311	2,116	2,521	2,451	2,586
Belfast.....	2,361	2,166	2,571	2,510	2,645
Glasgow	2,408	2,213	2,618	2,558	2,693


DOMINION OF CANADA
LIVERPOOL TO
HALIFAX 2,485
MONTREAL 2,768
CHURCHILL 2,926
HALIFAX TO
PR RUPERT(G.T.P) 3,746
MONTREAL 756
MONTREAL TO
WINNIPEG 1,424
REGINA 1,780
EDMONTON 2,251
CALGARY 2,264
VANCOUVER 2,905
PROVINCES SQ.MILES
ALBERTA 253,540
BRITISH COLUMBIA 357,600
MANITOBA 73,732
NEW BRUNSWICK 27,985
NOVA SCOTIA 21,428
ONTARIO 260,862
PR. EDWARD I 2,184
QUEBEC 351,873
SASKATCHEWAN 250,650
YUKON 207,076
N.W. TERRITORIES 1,922,735
CITIES POP
MONTREAL 450,000
TORONTO 342,000
WINNIPEG 132,720
QUEBEC 80,000
OTTAWA 83,360
HAMILTON 73,538
HALIFAX 53,000
ST.JOHN 57,000
LONDON 49,507
VANCOUVER 115,000
DAWSON
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
HUDSON BAY
Hudson Strait
CHURCHILL
EDMONTON
PRINCE ALBERT
CALGARY
SASKATOON
REGINA
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
NELSON
LETHBRIDGE
BRANDON
WINNIPEG
PORT ARTHUR
FORT WILLIAM
L. SUPERIOR
SAULT STE MARIE
OTTAWA
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
PR EDWARD I
NEW BRUNSWICK
ST JOHN
NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX
PORTLAND
KINGSTON
TORONTO
HAMILTON
L. ONTARIO
L. ERIE
LONDON
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
ST PAUL